CITY ITEMS.

THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF EDU-CATION held its last meeting on the evening of the 9th inst., in the chapel of the New-York University, the President, Joel Blackmer, in the chair. Mr. Orson Kellogg delivered a very scientific lecture on "Geology considered in connection with the Mosaic account of the Creation." After alluding to the fact that every great discovery in Science has been suspected of hostility to revelations, and naming by way of illustration, the cases of Galileo, Bacon, Locke and others, the lecturer remarked that the recent discoveries in Geology have also had their prejudices is encounter. He said that, while some other source of slarm from the developments of Geology existed in the apprehensions of certain minds, the high annquity of the earth was the predominant one; the scripture being understood to represent the earth to have been created from nothing in six literal days, and within the recent period of six thousand years, while the investigations of Geology affords incontestable proof of its having been many thousands of ages, if not millions of years in the progress of formation. He then stated briefly and very clearly the ground of belief in the earth's antiquity, and answered quite conclusively several objections to this theory on scientific principles, and independent of the Scripture question. Said the lecturer, Science is not the enemy but the handmand of Religion, and is indispensable to the right interpretation of Scripture, all the commentators have, from time immembrial, so modified Scripture interpretations as to meet the demands of Science, and in this case the question is not whether the demonstrations of Science are false or deceptive, but whether the consistency of revelations requires a given interpretation in the given case. In answer to this question he proceeded to show that all the more recent commentators and many in old ages of the Christian Church, as far back as the time of Augustine, who wrote about the close of the Fourth century, have given to the first chapter of Genesis, such interpretations as to admit all the countless ages that Geology demands, to have elapsed between the time of the creation of the world and that of the fitting up of the earth, and the introduction upon it of the human race. The lecturer concluded by giving a series of coincidences, whereby the records of Geology corroborate the declarations of Scripture.

A vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Kellogg for mation. He then stated briefly and very clearly the

the records of Geology corroborate the declarations of Scripture.

A vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Kellogg for the instructive lecture he had delivered. Mr. G. W. Clarke then offered a resolution which was unanimously passed, commending the shifty and generosity of Prof. T. G. Glaubenselee, who gave, daring the last season through the Academy of Education, a course of free lessons and lectures on the German language for the benefit of Teachers, or those preparing to teach. The Executive Committee were instructed to solicit from the Directors of the New-York and Eric Railroad Company, a reduction of fare to encourage attendance at the State Teacher's Association, to be held on the 6th of August. The Academy then adjourned to the second Wednesday in September next.

LOLA MONTES COMING.-We learn from an authentic source that Mrs. Heald, alias Lola Montes, alias the Countess of Landsfeldt, will visit this country in September or October with a Spanish ballet company. It is to be presumed that this is a specplation, taking her notoricty as capital, and Ameri can curiosity as the raw material out of which to manufacture the means of reviving her fallen spleador. She will of course draw crowds until everybody has seen her once, and, if she is handsome and dances well, may be as successful as she evidently

NEW COMPANY .- The City Grenadiers, (the majority of the Highland Guards before their division) with additional numbers, attached to the Second Regiment, will make their debut before the New York public on the 31st instant, on which occasion a magnificent sword, which cost \$185, will be presented by the members, as a mark of their respect

BURNED TO DEATH IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE EXPLOSION OF CAMPHENE -- On Sunday evening Mrs. Horton, residing at 14 Dominick-st, while engaged in filling a lamp, which was lighted, with camphene, was dreadfully burned by the explosion of the fluid, which ignited her dress. Mr. Rupton and Mr. Jenkins, who reside in the same house, ran to her assistance, and were themselves much burned while endeavoring to extinguish the flames. Robert Henry, an interesting little boy and son of Mrs. Hor ton, two years and nine months of age, was standing near his mother at the time of the explosion, and was so seriously burned that he expired in the course of the night. An inquest was held by the Coroner upon his body. Verdict accordingly.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS .- The Board met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, but neither the Mayor nor Recorder being present, (one of whom must be so, according to law, to enable the Board to proceed,) it adjourned to this afternoon at

PROSPECTIVE RAILROAD ACCIDENTS .-Messes. Editors: It may be well at this time to mention another probable source of accident on the New-Haven Railroad, which has not yet had time to oper ate, the road being new. Once mentioned it will be sufficiently obvious to all, and yet would not be likely to attract the notice of any but Railroad men. It is the fact that the rails are not coupled together at the ends by chairs. Each rail is therefore an individual piece held down only by spikes, and liable to spread laterally by the pressure of the flange of the wheel as soon as the spikes work loose, thereby letting the flange strike the end of the next rail, which would tear a car to pieces going at a rapid rate. On the other hand it is easy to see that when the rails are so coupled by chairs, the whole line of rail is in effect one piece, and that if one rail spreads it mus carry the next with it, also the rails being spiked to carry the next with it, also the rails being spiked to the cross-ties it is further evident that if one side of the track gives laterally, the other must likewise follow, thereby rendering the separation of two rails, or of the track, next to impossible interested parties are always prompt to answer, and I will therefore say further that their rejection of chairs is not peculiar to the New-Haven Road, but is a matter of experiment on other new roads.—It is supposed that the necessary daily supervision and repair of the track is sufficient to prevent accident of this kind, and a considerable item of expense is saved by the omission. But when there is a is saved by the omission. But when there is a chance of accident of the most serious nature every eighteen or twenty feet, the public ought to know and discuss it. Besides, the supervision of the track is, I am sorry to say, often sadly neglected. Being one of a party of Engineers who had occasion to walk over that portion of the track of the Western Railroad, between Springheit and Westfield, a year or two since we found it in a Westfield, a year Raifroad, between Springheit and Westheid, a year or two since, we found it in a most shaineful condition. Many of the spikes were so loose that we could pull them out with our ringers. The ends of several rails were also slipped hearly out of their chairs, where in many cases almost nothing but these held them. We measured several of the spaces and found them at least three inches. The rails could be taken up by hand alone. One of our party remarked that he did not believe the road-master had wasked over that rail of the line in a year. Now walked over that part of the time in a year. Now this was owing partly to the targe business of the road, it being inconvenient and dangerous to repair between so frequent trains. I do not see why the road, it being inconvenient and dangerous to Tegan between so frequent trains. I do not see why the same difficulty may not occur on any road. With regard to the New-Haven road, a chique of engineers at New-Haven expressed their opinions freely in conversation among themselves, soon after the road was finished. Among them were men who had been employed in its construction, and they were all agreed that the omission of chairs would prove dangerous in the end. Yours, &c., Civit Engineer.

EXPORTS FROM ENGLAND .- A man named Saunders, who was lately commuted for trial at Manchester, (but admitted to bail,) on a charge of obtaining money through false pretenses, selling worthless land to emigrants, &c., has left for America, not choosing to stand his trial. He left information with some party that "he should not allow his bondsmen

FIRE IN BROADWAY .- On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in an old frame building in the rear of No. 616 Broadway. The firemen were promptly on the spot and soon extinguished the flames, the roof only being slightly damaged. An accident oc curred at this fire, by which Officer Spear, of the Fifteenth Ward, was badly injured. He was stationed on the roof for the purpose of keeping off the "runners," when, in stepping back to allow a fireman to pass, he fell through the sky-light a distance of 22 feet. His injuries, however, are not of a serious

BITUMINOUS PAVEMENTS .- A Manchester (Eng.) paper says that the intense heat of the last few days has almost liquified the bitumen with which many of the streets in Manchester are laid down.— Between one and two o'clock in the afternoon of

Saturday last, the thermometer in the sun stood at 104 degrees, and that part of Deansgate, between the Shambles and St. Ann-st., was running down the sewer grids, in spite of a layer of gravel placed on the top of the bitumen to screen and absorb it. The horses' hoofs were covered with it, and some parties were laughing at a boy who, having had the misfortunes to tread upon it, and being without shoes, had got his feet so besmeared, that he was in a dilemma how to divest himself of it.

THE NEW BELL-TOWER .- An iron belltower, to be 100 feet high, is now being erected in 29d-st. near the North River. The bell for this tower will weigh 20,000 pounds, being about double the weight of any other bell now in use in the State The foundation is laid 14 feet below the surface o the ground, and is supported and braced with iron shafts sunk in solid rock. The tower will command a view of the whole city and island, and a watch will be in the observatory for fires, under the direction of the Fire Department.

THE Dog WAR .- Since the new dog law west into operation, about the 1st of last month. 1,680 dogs have been caught running at large, for which 50 cents each have been paid, making the sum of \$540 up to the present date. During the same pe riod last year, under the old law, only 480 were caught and killed.

THE LATE ACCIDENT IN MAIDEN-LANE. We are informed that Wesby Dallon was the name of the young man killed on Saturday last by falling from the roof of the extensive building 49 Maiden lane. Deceased was 29 years of age, a native of the North of Ireland, the chief support of a widowed mother, to whom he was a most fond and doting son. A devoted brother and true friend, his loss will long be felt by the large circle of warm friends his honest heart and open hand had so truly and daily attached to him. The "Ringgold Horse Guards" of Brooklyn, (of which deceased was a worthy member,) or Sunday conveyed his remains to their final resting place in Calvary Cemetery, mounted and in full uniorm, with their band-a fitting escort for a soul so brave-followed by a large concourse of his fellow workmen and sorrowing friends-the last token o respect to departed worth.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.-A WOMAN Arrests by the Police.—A woman named Ann Ryan, living with her uncle John Fitzpatrick, in Weshington near Troy-st., was yesterday arrested by officer Davis of the Jefferson Police Court, charged with stealing a watch from the house of Edward Bootay, 48 Troy-st. This woman follows the occupation of begring, and when a favorable opportunity offers, always purloins any article she can conveniently carry of from the dwelling she visits. She has been arrested three times before, but has always managed to escape punishment. In this instance the officer found the watch in a pawnbroker's, where she had left it. He also found tickets in her possession which led to the recovery of a large English silver watch, a new parasol, silk scarf and changeable silk dress, for which owners are wanted. As the officer with another of the Ninth Ward police was leaving the house of her uncle, Fatzpatrick. As the officer with another of the Niith Ward police was leaving the house of her uncle, Fitzpatrick, where they went for the purpose of searching the prisoner's room, they were attacked by Fitzpatrick with a heavy cleaver, who aimed a blow at one of them which grazed the side of his head. Not having any weapon with them to meet a foe so powerfully armed, they beat a retreat and Fitzpatrick remained master of the field. The woman Ryan was locked up by Justice Bleakley for trial.

Joseph Munford was yesterday arrested on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a boat valued at \$30, belonging to Michael Klime, residing in Whitehall-st. The accused was held for examination.

ion.
Maria Parker, with her accomplices. Clara Moore,

Maria Parker, with her accomplices Clara Moore, Amos Burt and Julia Himpleman, were yesterday arrested by officer Sullivan of the Second Ward, charged with robbing Patrick Corcoras of \$37. It seems these individuals enticed Patrick, while intoxicated, to visit their cellar at No. III Nassau stand while there he was robbed of his money. The officer found the cash on the person of Maria, and restored it to its owner. The accused were held to

ARREST FOR FALSE PRETENSES .- Fred'k Arrest for False Pretenses.—Fred'k Houck, formerly of Panacea celebrity, was yesterday arrested at 16 Amity-st. by officer Wm. H. Stephens, of the Lower Police Court, on a warrant issued in March last by Justice Osborne, charged with obtaming, in September, 1850, from Persse & Brooks, paper dealers, of 65 and 67 Nassau-st, by false pretenses, fifty reams of paper, valued at \$160. It seems that at the time of purchase the complainants were led to believe that the accused was proprietor of the medicine known as "Houck's Panacea," but in fact he had sold out his interest previously. When the note which was given for the paper became due he failed to meet it. The accused was indicted by the Grand Jury some months since for the offense. He was committed by Justice Osborne for trial.

CHARGE OF FORGERY .- Mr. John S Greenin, residing at 754 Greenwich-st., a day or two since appeared before Justice Lothrop and preferred a complaint against one James Moore, whom he charges with having a forged note for \$60 purporting to have been made by P. Cavanagh. The note is dated April 5, 1851, and is drawn at 30 days. Mr. Cavanagh denies having stemed the note. note is dated April 5, 1851, and is drawn at 30 days. Mr. Cavanagh denies having signed the note. A warrant was issued by the Justice for the arrest of Moore, who as yet is at large.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING .- James Mc-Laughlin, a lad eight years of age, was drowne So'clock on Sunday evening, while bathing at foot of Charlton-street. He went beyond his deand not being able to swim, was drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was soon after recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, 97 Charlton-street, where the Coroner held an Inquest. Verdict accordingly.

SCHOONER AGROUND .- Schr Myers, Capt. Morton, from Kingston, bound to East Greenwich, with coal, yesterday morning, while passing around the flattery with a fine N.W. breeze, got aground on the south side of Castle Garden. She did not appear to have fetched up so suddenly as to receive any damage. The sails were immediately lowered, however, and the necessary measures adopted for getting her off. getting her off.

Supreme Court-Special Term-Before Judge Edmonds.—In the matter of widening Beek-MAN STREET.—Abram Wakeman, Geo. B. Smith and Samuel Ruggles appointed Commissioners of Esti-mate and Assessment.

Obsidea Newcoph agt. Engene Keteltas.—Demurrer overruled, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs of demurrer.

DEATH BY DISEASE OF THE LUNGS .- An inquest was yesterday held at the Troy Office, foot of Courtiand: st. upon the body of Mary Ann Grakee, a native of England, 30 years of age, who died sudden-ly, after a short illness, of disease of the lungs. Ver-

net accordingly. GRAND LARCENY .- The dwelling, 352 Houston's was entered about eight o'clock Sunday evening, while the family were absent, and robbed of one hundred and ninety-six sovereigns. A large reward has been offered for the detection of the burglars and recovery of the money.

WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

NEW FERRY BOATS .- The new boat (the Canada) lately built for the Peck Slip Company, is nearly ready, and will be stationed on the Division avenue, directly across from foot of Seventh-street to Grand-street. In size she is between the Peck Slip and Grand-street boats, strong and substantial, and will be elegantly fitted up. The Company intend immediately laying the keel of another boat, which will be sharper and swifter than the others, it being found, if properly proportioned, that being sharp does not impair the capacity of the boat for carrying. This will give to the Company for their three branches eight new and substantial boats. The Osceola, (which we believe was the Newton of the old Company, and bought by the present Company as a spare boat, in case of need, is to be sold.

South Carolina .- The Charleston papers publish a letter from Wm. C. Preston, in reply to an invitation to meet with the people at South Carolina College, on the Fourth of July, wherein that distinguished individual holds that—"A desperate grievance would seem to authorize a desperate remedy, and yet I think not one so distinctive, so sur cidal as separate State secession. Our cause is that of the South, the whole South and in my judgment neither policy nor honor, fair dealing or safety, justify us in narrowing it down to a mere local concern. The problem to be worked out is, what is efficient, and not reckless. There is sometimes as much true courage in declining a desperate adventure as in per-ishing in it." FF C E WHEELER will supply our friends in CLEVE

TT J P. Pork is our agent at Fall River for the sale of

TP B I TILLEY is our Agent for the sale of The Tribung in Newport.

Toronto Board of Trade-Reciprocity-Legislative Doings-Trade of the St. Lawrence-Law of Primogeniture-Party Processions-

Church and State. Correspondence of The Tribune. Тополто, July 18, 1851.

The opinions of the Toronto Board of Trade were deemed of sufficient importance to be quoted by Sir Robert Peel, in the House of Commons on a memorable occasion. Perhaps they may not be without their influence on the Canadian Government. Some few weeks ago the Council of the Board memorialized the Government to impose differential duties on American manufactures. The Council being nearly all Free Traders, this proceeding excited no little surprise at the time and it was generally believed that the Board would not sustain the views of the Council. The opinion has proved o be correct.

Resolutions were adopted, in which the principle of differential duties is combatted, and the loctrine asserted that it is the duty of Canada to pursue the course most calculated to conduce to the advancement of her own interests, without reference to what other nations may do.

The reciprocity question has not again come ip in the Legislature; but the discussion and nal adjustment of our Commercial relations with the United States cannot be much longer staved off, as it is pretty certain that Parliament

will rise in about a month.

The office of Attorney General West is in an anomolous position. The office is still held by Mr. Baldwin, after he has resigned his seat in the Cabinet. The reason is that the Government is so unpopular with the constituencies that seatered your of its members could anneal to any scarcely one of its members could appeal to any county in Upper Canada with anything like a county in Upper Canada with advantage late a certainty of being reelected. In numbers it has dwindled down from eleven to seven, and of these four, a majority, hold seats in the non-representative branch of the Legislature. The position of the Government has been brought before the Legislature in a series of resolutions, which the light the content of the content was a tentament, to a vote Ministry contended were tantamount to a vote of want of confidence. Owing to an informality they were not put to the vote; but if they had

would have come out triumphant.
The Church of England University bill has been so far modified that the clause allowing the establishment of separate Common Schools for that denomination, at the public cost, has been struck out. MacKenzie moved to strike out the words that repeal the statutes of mortmain in favor of the Church of England; but he did not succeed.

The impolicy of making Militia Land Claims transferrable was strikingly illustrated in a de-bate the other day, when the Commissioner of Crown Lands stated his belief that one-third of the whole of these Claims issued had been fraudulently obtained by parties not entitled to them, while nine-tenths of the whole had been

made subject of speculation.

The Opposition brought forward a plan the other day for disposing of the surplus revenue of \$420,000, or rather to prevent the accumulation of a surplus in future, by reducing the rates of the surplus of all streless expent, those of customs duties on all articles except those which can be produced in the Province. The Finance Minister opposed the proposal, on the ground that the best way of discosing of the surplus was to apply it to the reduction of the

On Wednesday night when the House was in Committee of Supply, the Inspector-General stated that the Government were prepared to relieve the trade of the St. Lawrence from tunnage duties; and also half the duty on Bank issues, which is now one per cent. He defended the present Tariff, which yields more than sufficient for the necessities of the Government, but is not framed on protectionist principles.

He estin ares that in 1857, the Public Works of the Powerce will yield a revenue of \$313,000.

of the Province will yield a revenue of \$313,000, although they yielded only \$100,000 in 1944.—
The object of removing the tunuage duties from the trade of the St. Lawrence is to attract the trade of the West through that channel. Of it-self it might not have much effect, but it is un-

self it might not have mich cheek, but it is understood that it will be connected with several
other measures having the same end in view.

The law of primogeniture in Upper Canada is
doemed. Mr. Baldwin's bill to abolish the right
to primogeniture in the succession to real estate has passed a second reading in the Assembity by an overwhelming majority.

party expressions, aimed especially at the Orange party expressions, americapetally at the Orange Society; and yet this Society openly violated the law by marching through the streets of the Capital, on the 12th, with music playing, banners flying, and a profuse display of Orange ribbons. Fortunately no disturbance took place.—We often hear of the American Executive being treaty "but what greater exhibition of executives." "weak," but what greater exhibition of execu-tive weakness can we have than that of quietly

permitting this open and flagrant violation of law?

A great platform discussion on the Church and State questions, between eight Voluntaries and eight Compulsories, commenced at Simcoe, west of Hamilton, on Wednesday. No particu-lars of the proceedings have yet reached To-

The contingent expenses of the Legislature, for the year ending May 26, were \$31,337.

The crops in Upper Canada are unusually

CALIFORNIA.

Progress of Crime in San Francisco-The Com-

Correspondence of The Tribune.
SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 14.

Messas. Editors: The news by the present mail is of a nature calculated to alarm some unacquainted with the state of society in California. Were the scenes which have been enacted in San Francisco since the departure of the last mail to transpire in Paris, we might look with dread to the results; but with Americans, excitements are generally controlled more by reason. Instead of looking forward with fear to the final results of the present movement in regard to the administration of justice, we confidently expect to soon see the horde of villains who have so long gone at large brought to punishment or driven from the country.

For a long time the citizens of San Francisco have forborne to take the law into their own hands, notwithstanding the utter imbecility of the authorities. Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. Nearly all the criminals arrested during the past six months have been allowed to escape from prison; the trial of those that remain ing postponed from month to month. In fact, the lax administration of justice operated as a premium on crime, and soon after the fire of the 4th ult. a private Police was organized by the

The immediate cause of the present excitement was the arrest on the night of the 4th ult-of a man named Lewis, who was caught setting His guilt was fully proved at his examina-before the Recorder, and the Grand Jury, then in session, brought in a true bill against him. His trial was set down for June 9, when by some technicality this, with numerous other lictments, was quashed, as will be seen by the

STATEMENT OF THE GRAND JURY .- The body of men brought together on the 26th day of May last, by order of his Honor Judge Robinson, to serve as Grand

order of his Honor Judge Robinson, to serve as Grand Jurors for the County of San Francisco, and summarily discharged by his Honor, Judge Parsons, on returing from their supposed position as jurors, deem it proper to make a statement of a few facts, for the information of the public, in regard to the state of criminal matters in this County.

We find, upon investigation, that there now remains upon the docket the following number of cases, in which indictments have been presented, that have never been tried, and in which, as they ascertain from investigation, no opportunity has been given by the Court having jurisdiction thereof, for trial. There are persons in confinement ever since December and are persons in confinement ever since December and are persons in commence ever since becomes and panuary last awaiting trial. Until May I, the only authority to try these cases, was vested in the District Court, and this Court should have given criminal caves their sitention, as we think, to the exclusion of criti ones, as it is well known that in a majority of riminal cases, after a delay of two months, the wit-esses will be so scattered that it will be utterly

messes will be so scattered that it will be dearly impossible to get a conviction.

We learn that there were handed down from the former to the present District Attorney for prosecution, in which there has as yet, been no trial: 7 indictments for larceny; 2 indictments for fraud; 3 indictments for libel; 1 indictment for burglary.

There still remain of indictments found at the January term, 1851, and untried: 7 indictments for larcety: I indictment for resisting officer; 4 indictments for fraud: 1 indictment for destroying promissory note: 1 indictment for perjury: 2 indictments for jube; 6 indictments for assault with intent to kill.

This it will be seen that there are indictments against sixty individuals, now awaiting first, twenty-two of which were found by the Grand Jury of the January term, and thirteen of which were handed down from the former to the present District Attorney. Since the 1st of January last, there have been only sixteen trials on indictments, and for the want of testimony to substantiate the respective charges, a noile prosseque has been entered in three cases.

Such is the present presentment of the criminal docket in this county—and we ask, what wonder that there is such an increase and extension of crime among us, when there is such delay occurring between its commission and trial! Could a trial in every case of crime be had as promptly as probably would have been in the case of Lewis, had the indictment been legal, then criminals would find San Trancisco an unprofitable place of business.

During our session we have presented eight indictments of larceny, two of robbery, one arson, two murder—all of which have been quashed on the

dictments of larceny, two of robbery, one arson, two murder—all of which have been quashed on the ground that the Grand Jury were illegally constituted and empanneled on the 26th of May, and have no jurisdiction over any matters for the June term. We have been in session nine days, and presented thirteen indictments. In this connection we can but make henorable mention of our present District Atterney. He has been assiduous in his endeavors to bring offenders to a speedy trial. We believe he has been true and faithful to the trust reposed in him, and has done everything to protect the citizens and their property.

we are informed by the Court that no Grand Jury can be legally empanneled to inquire into crime that now stalks in our midst until the 1st of July. This being the case, we ask what security to life and property have we when every one knows that in a court, it is the showed lighters, immediate presentcentry like this, above all others, immediate present-cent of criminals should be made, and merited punspeedily follow the track of crime. In be-

GEORGE ENDICOTT, Foreman. HARVEY DICKINSON, Committee. N. BUSH.

The people, who had against hope hoped for a rought administration of justice on an incendiary, ecame enraged at these delays, made an attempt o get the prisoner out of the hands of the authorities, believing that the prisoner would by these delays effect an escape. This was frustrated by the authorities, and the prisoner was, it is generally believed, sent on board a U.S.

ressel.

The sentiments of the people are perceptible in the sentiments of the meetings, held subsequently to the trial and execution of Jenkins, ithough the confusion occasioned by parties at atthough the confusion occasioned by parties at-tempting to disturb the meeting and create a riot is deeply to be regretted. These meetings are the spontaneous movements of the people, but have no connection with the Committee of Safe-

The Coroner's Inquest has been in session for the past three days, and have brought in a verdict of a nature not calculated to allay the present excitement. It is to be hoped that the ity authorities will not attempt to interfere with he punishment of crimes by the people. The Committee of Salety is composed of men of high standing and will be supported in their measures

The news from the mining region is more en-couraging than ever. Many of the quartz veins are being worked very profitably with machinery.

are being worked very profitably with machinery. The miners are well supplied with tresh provisions and vegetables, and the price of fiving comfortably is now reduced to about \$1 per day. Gold dust is abundant at \$16.4.16.25 Poz.

The weather has been delightful the past winter, and many who came out to stay only a short time are now making their calculations to adopt California as their home. The agricultural resources are being fast developed, and the time is not far distant when we shall raise our principal supplies. principal supplies.

McManus, the Irish patriot, has been received

with much eclat and a public dinner.

The Murder of Irving and his Band. From the Los Angelos Star, May 31.

From the Los Angelos Star, May 31.

About two months since, a party of men, some twenty-five in number, arrived at this place, and encamped a short distance from the city. They were under the command of Capt. John Irving, said to be an old Texan ranger. Irving gave out that he was going to Sonota to fight the indians. One member of the company, in endeavoring to induce a citizen to join them, stated that they were going to Mexico to rob some of the specie conductas between the nuice and Mazatian. When here, they excited the terror of the citizens, and many offences were charged upon them. About ten days since they took their departure, moving in the direction of the colorado, and probably not one in ten of our citizens.

In the course of the forenoon a public meeting was held in the court-house. Addresses were made by various citizens, and suggestions made as to a eroper course of action. The prevailing opinion eermed to be that it was advisable that the men should be pursued and brought to justice. There was much excitement in the community, and all our

should be pursued and brought to justice. There was much excitement in the community, and all our citizens were prompt in denouncing the marauders. The Sheriff summoned a posse, and on Monday morning proceeded to Chino, where it was represented that forces were concentrating. The Sheriff was armed with a warrant, issued by Jonathan R. Scott, Esq., for the arrest of fring's party, on the charge of grand larceny.

On Tuesday morning the Sheriff proceeded to Roubideux's ranch, where they were informed that living had encamped there on the previous night.—Roubideux's systhat they treated him very civilly, and up to this time the Sheriff could obtain no authentic information of any serious depredations having been commutted. From space sent to Temascal, it was ascertained that a body of men, supposed to be Irving's men, had crossed over toward Lugo's on Tuesday morning, and the Sheriff, fearing they had gone there for no good purpose, deemed it alvisaple to follow them.

gone there for no good purpose, deemed it advisaple to follow them.

The Sherifthad not proceeded far before he learned that Irving's party had been all killed by the Apolitans, a tribe of the Cowie Indians. The story seemed at first to be improbable, and gained but hitle credence. As they proceeded, however, it gathered confirmation, and at last was made certain by eye-witnesses. It appears that Irving's party first went to Flipe Lugo's, and broke and entered the house. Whether or not they stole any thing of value, is not certain.—They ransacked the trunks and scattered the clother about, and probably took away some articles of Incy raises the tracks and scale for the close and pattered to find a fi those of the Lugos. At Jose Maria Lugo's it is said that they stole various articles. It is the prevailing opinion that their object was to murder the two young Lugos. Various circumstances tend to strengthen this belief. Their animosity towards the Lugos was very strong, and if they had fallen in with them, undoubtedly they would have assassinated them. Not finding the Lugos at home, Irving left the premises and struck into a road leading into the mountain. He must have supposed that he could gain the valley beyond, or he would never have allowed himself to be surrounded in the manner which he was.

The Cowies, many of whom are domicilated at Lu-The Cowies, many of whom are dominated at Largos, followed up Irvina's party, and attacked them with bows and arrows and lances. Irving followed the road into a ravine, the steep banks of which prevented his egress, and here it was that the whole party was slain. Not one was left to tell the tale. The Indians first shot them down with arrows and then beat in their skulls with stones. Persons who have seen the dead bodies describe them as being supported in a resoner shocking to behold.

have seen the dead bodies describe them as being manded in a manner shocking to behold.

Those who are known to be killed are John Irving, Frank Wilson, Perley, Jack Hitchcock, Charles Lavelle and George Clarke. Besides these men, there were known to be with Irving, when he left here, Wm. O'Donnell, Peter, (supposed to be the brother of O'Donnell, Alfred Spencer, Mason, Bogel and three men called Mac, Sam and Pat. It is possible that the three last named are included among the foregoing, whose christian names are not given.

Only one Indian was killed, and two or three wounded, so far as can be ascertained. Some sup-

only one indian was known and consequenced, some sup-pose that a large number were killed, and that the Indians conceal their a-tual loss. We are inclined to believe that but one was killed. The Indian known to have been killed was an alcalde of the Apolitans, and was cut off from the main body and shot, as is

and was cut on from the said, by Irving.

The force of the Indians is variously stated. The most reliable accounts represent that they had from three to four hundred men in the conflict. A portion of them were mounted.

The Indians say that Irving, or the man who ap-

The Indians say that Irving, or the man who appeared to be the Captain of the party, fought very bravely. He was mounted on a superb horse, and was conspicuous throughout the engagement, encouraging his men, and charging into the very midst of his opponents. He was found with five arrow wounds in the region of the heart.

It is supposed that Irving's men had about five

thousand doilars with them, all of which fell into the hands of the Indians. They exhibit their booty freely to all who visit the rancheria.

The bodies were found entirely naked, the Indians having stripped them of their clothes, which, together with the arms and horses they carried off to to non-form as snot) sof war.

with the dea that they had authority to pursue these men. Years ago the authorities here gave to the hood, and it is stated that more recently this an-thority has been renewed by the Judge of one of our

Of the numerous gardens in this vicinity, we would instance that of R. J. Watson & Co., and Smith, Baker & Co. They are situated on the American River, about two miles from the city. Each of these farms about two miles from the city. Each of these farms have forty acres in cultivation. They are supplying our markets, and have been since the 1st of March, with cucumbers and mushmelons. Watermelons and tomatoes will be in perfection in a few days, and in a short time the egg plant, pie plant, thubarb) oyster plant, (Salssiy) &c. &c. All these esculents and suculent productions are unsurpassed. The firm of Smith, Baker & Co. are cultivating a magnificent Floral nursery, also a great variety of rare plants, the seeds of which were brought from New-Holland and other remote parts of the globe.

It is also with pleasure that I can mention the name of Mr. Robert Coolwine, he deserves a great deal of praise. He has had ripe tomatoes for some time, and has been supplying the market with cucumbers for the last three morths. It is to be regretted that he intends to leave the State,

[Cor. Placer Times.]

California against the World.

California against the World.

Mr. Shelton has presented us with a bunch of barley of 220 stalks, produced from one grain of seed. The bunch is dry, and weighs 74 lbs. It is a perfect sheaf from one grain. That the residents of the older States may beheve that this is the greatest agricultural country in the world, this bunch is to be boxed up and forwarded to Hon Henry Clay. We challenge the world to furnish specimens of grains or vegetables equal to those raised in the Sacramento Valley. This bunch of grain was grown on the farm of Mr. Eli Slocum, three miles above the city, on the of Mr. Eli Siocum, three miles above the city, on the American River. [Sac. Union.

Silver Mine Near Los Angeles.

Two of a company of miners arrived in this city to-day from the mountains in this vicinity. The object of their visit is to procure men to work a silver mine recently discovered at a point in the mountains about 80 miles in a northwest direction from Los Angeles. This mine was discovered by a German several months since, and in richness and extent it is said to be superior to any silver mine yet discovered on this continent. Its ore has been carefully assayed by competent men, one of whom has been aiready by competent men, one of whom has been aiready engaged by the Company at a salary of \$12,000 per armum. The fortunate German who discovered the mine has sold 27 shares at \$5,000 cach. [Los Angeles Star, May 31.

Mormon Settlement. We learn that 150 Mormon families are at Cajon Pass, sixty miles south of this city, on their way here from Descret. These families, it is said, intend to settle in this valley, and to make it their permanent home. We cannot yet give full credit to these statements because they do not come to us fully authenticated. But if it be true that Mormons are coming in such numbers to settle among us, we shall, coming in such numbers to settle among us, we shall, as good and industrious citizens, extend to them a friendly welcome. So long as they evince a proper respect for the laws, and due regard for the rights of their fellow-citizens who may differ with them upon questions of religious and political faith, so long we shall be willing to extend to them every privilege and immunity that we, as an American citizen, desire to eppey.

[Los Angeles Star, May 31]

War Movements.

Gen. Winn and staff started for the seat of war in El Dorado on the 20th ult. The General has written to Maj. W. Sewall, 2d Infantry, commanding the Pacific division, who is now at Benicia, requesting him to permit Capt. Stoneman (now in this city) to join Cel. Rogers, until his command may be required as an escort for Dr. Wozeneraft, one of the Indian Commissioners.

an escott for Pt. Weeken and escott for Pt. Weeken and sold not be better employed, it they can be spared.

We have been shown official dispatches from Maj. Hall, of Ei Dorado, dated May 28, which give a full account of the present situation of affairs. They represent that there is no question about the Indians in that portion of the State being in a hostile mood, and determined to commit depredations on the whites whenever opportunity gives them an advantage over defenseless or small hodies of men.

whenever opportunity gives them in advantage over defenseless, or small bodies of men.

The Indians are still encamped at their strong position on the summit of a high and rocky hill ten miles beyond Johnson's, to the number of at least 750, and their forces are constantly increasing. It is known that they have at least 150 gims, and are constantly of success, while they are quietly awaiting the approach of our forces.

The effective force now under Col. Rodgers, makes 250 men. They were all in fine condition, well aimed and provisioned, and are the most effective body of atmeel men ever paraded in California. On the morning of the 29th this force marched to drive the Indians from their stronghold, and it is highly probable a leatite has been fought ere this. probable a battle has been fought ere this.

(Sacramento Transcript.

Emancipation of Ninety Slaves.

Correspondence of the Congregational Journal. RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, June 28. Mr. Wm. Ragland of Caroline County, in this State, died a bachelor in the Summer of 1849, leaving 90 Staves and about \$50,000 in other pro-perty, after the payment of all his debts.

Perty, after the payment of all his debts.

He left a will, which provides that all his slaves shall have their freedom, and remain upon his plantation to enjoy the fruits of their own labor, and of the property which they had helped him to accumulate, with this alternate provision, that if the settlement of settlement of his emancipated slaves upon his plantation under trustees should be contrary to the policy of the law which requires that emancipated slaves shall be carried out of the State, then his executors shall convert his estate, real and personal islaves of course excepted) into money, pay his debts, and with the balance of the money, probably \$50,000, settle his slaves in some free State. This will has been contested by the relatives of Mr. Razbad in the Courts of Caroline, and recently established in favor of the Slaves, by the Supreme Court in the City of Richmond. The case was argued with great ability on both sides, and the decision meets the general approbation of the community. There are a few, however, who think that a will which provides for the emancipation of slaves as Mr. Ragland's does, is quite conclusive proof of the insamity of the testator.

These slaves, who have, thus become, free by the

These slaves, who have thus become free by the ustice and humanity of Mr. Ragland, will be removed, as soon as practicable, to some free State of this Union, or to Liberia. May the Lord dispose many other masters to follow the example of John many other masters to follow the example of John Randolph of Roanoke, whose will commences thus: "In the name of God, Amen. I. John Randolph, of Roanoke, do give and bequeath all my slaves their freedom, heartily regretting that I have ever been the owner of one."

The Lower Law in Ancient Greece. They tell us that Alcibiades, when under the age of twenty, coming to Pericles, his tutor, and

at that time sole director of the Athenian State, entered into the following conversation with him concerning the laws:

"My Pericles," said he, "can you explain to me I ndoubtedly," returned the other.

"Then, I conjure you, by the immortal Gods!"
said Alcibiades, "instruct me in this point: for when
I hear men praised for their strict observance of the
laws, it seems to me evident that he can no way
pretend to that praise, who is altogether ignorant
what a law is."
"Your request my Alcibiades, is not difficult to be

what a law is."
"Your request, my Alcibiades, is not difficult to be complied with; for that is a law which the people agree upon in their public assemblies, and afterwards cause to be promulgated in a proper manner; ordaining what ought or ought not to be done." ing what ought or ought not to be done."
"And what do they ordain to do good or to do

"Not evil, most assuredly, my young man."
"But what do you call that," said Alcibiades, which in States where the people have no rule, is fvised and orgained by the few who may be then

"I call that likewise a law," said Pericles, "for the laws are nothing but the injunctions of such men as are in possession of sovereign authority."
"But when a tyrant is possessed of this sovereign authority, are the things that he ordains to be receiv-ed as laws."
"Asilyan"

ed as laws."

"As laws," returned Pericles.

"What then is violence and injustice?" said Alcibiades.

"Is it not when the strong compel the more weak, not by mildness and persuasion, but by force

"I think it is."

"I think it is."

"Will it not then follow that what a tyrant decrees, and compels the observance of, not only without but contrary to the will of the people, is not law, but the

and complete the observance of the people, is not law, but the very reverse of isw "

"I believe it may be so," answered Pericles: "for I cannot admit that as a law, which a tyrant enacts contrary to the will of the people."

"And when the few impose their decrees on the many, not by persuasion, but force, are we to call this also violence "
"We are: and truly, I think," said Pericles, "that schatever is decreed and enforced without the consent of those who are hereafter to obey, is not law, but violence."
"Then ought that also which is decreed by the people, contrary to the will of the nobles, to be deemed violence, rather than law"

No doubt of it," replied Pericles: "but my Alcibiades," continued he, "at your age we were somewhat more acute in those subtleties, when we made what more acute in those subtleties, when we made it our businessto consider them, as we now see you."
To which it is said Alcibiades returned answer:
To which it is said Alcibiades returned answer:
To which it is said Alcibiades returned answer:
Would to the Gods, then, my Pericles, I might understood these sorts of things."

MAIL GLEANINGS.

PA Convention of Agents and Conventions of the American Tract Society commenced its sessions at Reading, in this State, on last Tucsday evening. Rev. O. Eastman was chosen Chairman, and Mr. H. N. Thissell, of Pittsburg, Secretary. There were 24 members of the Convention present. It appears that during the past year 46 Colporteurs have been employed in Pennsylvania, among all classes of the population. In each of the 24 Counties in the Western part of the State a Colporteur is now labering, and about 40,000 volumes have been distributed in the last 12 months. The books and tracts of the Society are in the English and German lazguages, and embrace only those fundamental principles of the Christian faith about which all deneminations are agreed. The roll of the Convention is said to exhibit the very interesting fact that as many as eleven different denominations of Christians are represented in the body, and that their proceedings are notwithstanding, conducted with a degree of unanimity which would lead a spectator to suppose that they all belonged to buy one ecclesiastical organization, and preferred the same religious opinions. The Reading Journal, speaking of the Convention, says: "No one who has been present and listened to the discussions of the Convention could have failed to see that this Colporteur movement in Pennsylvania is full of hope and promise for the moral welfare of the people. Let the Cristian public but rightly appreciate these movements, and then will be instrumental of vast good to all classes of our population."

From Rio Dy Janeiro,—Capt. Vegacok, of the bark Munescota which arrived the search which arrived the search which arrived the search which arrived the search. A CONVENTION OF AGENTS AND COL-

From Rio de Janeiro. —Capt. Veacock, of the bark Minnesota, which arrived at this port yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, whence she sailed on the lith ult., states that on the 8th uit the steam towboat Sarah, owned by the highly respectable firm of Hobbs & Alvaringe, ship chandlers, while in the act of taking stores to a schooner, which cleared on the 6th and at the same time was three miles outside the harbor, bound to the Coast of Africa, supposed on a trading voyage, and owned by one Romes, a notorious trader in that infamous traffic, was seized by the Commander of the British steamer? Cormorant, who ordered her crew to be imprisoned on board his vessel, and vessel to be blown up, which were promptly executed. Messrs, Hobbs & Alvaringe represented the matter to the American Minister, and assured his Excellency that their towboat was engaged in no avocation but what was strictly legal, and in accordance with the maritime laws of the country. The American sloop-of-War Dale. Commander Pearson, lay in the harbor, affording the United States Minister ample power to arrest the Cormorant's crew, and blow that vessel up; but in accordance with his established coolness and great judement, he submitted the matter to the Federal Government, where doubtiess, reparation and apology will be demanded. (Phila, N. Amer.

INHUMANITY.—We glean the following facts from the Walmangton (Del.) Cheken: An Englishman, recently arrived from his native land, was at work, with his wife, in the wheat-field of Mr. Wilham Stoeps, near Middletown, Md. The Englishman about 16 o'clock in the morning gave out, and laid himself down in the field. Mr. Stoops and those who were in the field left him, (never pretending to revive him) the hot burning sim shining upon him.—They went to their dinners, still leaving him—nothing was sent him to ead—in fact nothing was done for him until at 2 o'clock, in crading in the field, they cut wheat to where he was faving. Upon turning him over he was found to be dead. A coffin was ordered, and with his clothes on he was tumbled into it. Stoops refused to let the corpse lay in his house, but wanted the cabinet maker to drive it into Middletown, and leave it in his hearse all night. This the INHUMANITY.-We glean the following town, and leave it in his hearse all might. This the cabinet maker very properly refused, accordingly Stoops had it locked in his barn. Stoops also refused the next day to assest the cabinet maker in putting the ceffin in the hearse, and he had to tumble and roll it in the best way he could. He also refused the man's wife a conveyance to Maddletown to follow her husband's remains, but let her walk.

FAIRMOUNT WATER-WORKS, PHILADELraix.—The Parladelphia Ledger says the new reservoir of the Fairmount Water-works is fast approaching completion. At present, an altitude of 14 feet has been gained in the embankments, which are to be 19 feet high, capable of containing 15 feet of water, or about 18,000,000 ale gallons. The distance from the works is nearly 4,000 feet, and the main to be used is their uncless in diameter. The reservoir, be used is thirty inches in diameter. The reservoir, when completed, will be 15 feet higher than Fairwhen completed, will be 15 feet higher than Fairmount, and will make the total capacity of the several basins, 40,500,000 ale gallons of water, when full. At Fairmount, a stand pipe of cast iron, 40 feet high and 4 feet in diameter, will be erected, into which the water will be pumped by the present machinery, and will flow over to the new reservoir by its own gravity. The greatest quantity of water ever pumped in one day was 8,250,000 ale gallons, during the month of June. The average daily supply for the year, thus far, was as follows: January, 4,079,563 gallons. February, 4,873,664, March, 4,285,122; April, 5,381,398, May, 6,000,178, June, 7,180,024.

MORALS OF SARATOGA .- The Saratoga Morals of Saratoga.—The Saratoga Republican, in an article on "Vices at Saratoga," contends that, notwithstanding all that the croakers say, there has been a great improvement in the morals of the place within the last twenty-live years. Formerly it was no uncommon thing to see all kinds of gambling devices surrounded by their numerous votaries, publicly exposed in the famous "Pine Grove," where gambling was carried to excess unmolested during every Summer season. These things were then practiced with perfect impunity, and tolerated and winked at by the police authorities and the public in the very center of the village. The vice still exists, but is neither so bold nor so common as it has been. There is also far less intemperance, (in proportion to the population) now

SAD OCCURRENCE.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican has a letter from Cantwell's Bridge in that State, stating that a deranged man, recently arrived in that place, went late at night to the house of Mr. Wilson S. Vandegrift, in that neighborhood, and awoke him by his noise and talking around the house, and his attempts to force the door to get in Mr. V. hoisted one of the upper windows, and requested him to desist from his purpose and to go away, he however persisted. Mr. Vandegrift being thus waked up at the dead hour of the night, and there being no person about the house, except himself and his wife, and thinking from hearing the man talking, that he was not alone, but had others with him, became greatly alarmed, supposing that persons had attacked his house with some very evil intent. He threatened the man at the door that if he did not desist in his efforts to force it open, he would shoot, and perhaps held the gun out at the window that he might see it. This had no effect, and the beating the door was still continued. Under these circumstances, he fired the gun, and killed the man. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the shooting was excusable.

Case Of Self-Emangipation.—Rev. J. SAD OCCURRENCE.-The Wilmington

CASE OF SELF-EMANCIPATION.-Rev. J. Case of Self-Emancipation.—Rev. J.
M. Pease, Agent of the Colonization Society, gives
an interesting account of a self-emancipated slave
named John Ballows, who came from Congo, Africa,
to one of the Islands in the West Indies, when its
years old. He finally came with his master and fanity to Charleston. there his master died and his mistress came to Savannah. In 1818 he purchased himself, paying \$550. a few years ago he purchased himself, paying \$550. a few years ago he purchased himself, paying \$500. a few years ago he purchased his
wife lor \$500, and this senson he has finished paying
for his son, \$700. Himself, wife and son now desire
to go to Liberia. He is a fine looking man, with
strong marks of sterling character, both moral and
physical. He is well known as a most virtuous and
industrious man. Himself and wife are members of
the Church. How many such men, nobly endowed
by God, are granding in the prison-house of Slavery.

Who trample o'er a moid—that deathless thing!
They know not what they do?

Ethoughte And Cheap Postage.—The

ETIQUETTE AND CHEAP POSTAGE .- The system of prepaying postage is being very generally adopted by the merchants. Very many general letters, however, are still sent through the Post Office unpaid. There is a point of eliquette in connection with this subject which we are sure will be observed by every gentleman who once directs his attention by every gentleman who once directs his attention to the subject. Under the old Post Office dispensation, the rule was, that letters between friends, except from a gentleman to a lady, need not be prepaid. If that custom ever had any claims to approval, they were entirely swept away by the operation of the new Postage Law. A letter which is tot greenly is charged two costs, more than when ation of the new Postage Law. A letter which is not prepaid is charged two cents more than when prepaid. Is it polite, kind or gentlemanly to subject a friend to a tax of 66 per cent., which benefits neither party to a correspondence? The polite world should remember that the times change, and that etiquette must keep pace with the times, if it would not lose its claims to gentlemanly considera-tion.

DEATH OF THE WHITE MOUNTAIN PA-TRIARCH.—We learn from the White Mountains, that on Tuesday night the venerable patriarch of the mountains. Abel Crawford, Esq., departed this life. mountains. Abel Crawford, Esq., departed this the died after a lingering and painful illness at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Mr. Crawford was one of the earliest settlers in those wild and secluded regions, having resided for about sixty years on the spot where the Mount Crawford House now stards, about six miles below the Notch valley. In on the spot where the Mount Crawford House how stands, about six miles below the Notch valley. In the death of the old patriarch Crawford, the White Mountains lose one and not the least, of their many great attractions. (Boston Journal, Saturday

THE CROPS look promising in this region. Many of our farmers have commenced cutting their Grass, and Rye and Wheat will soon be ready for the cradle. We saw some excellent fields of Wheat on the Flats in the vicinity of Middleburg lass week, and there is considerable in this vicinity on upland, all promising weil, and we have heard no complaint of the weevil. Spring Crops are also good—Corn and Potatoes particularly look well, and the latter have not yet shown any symptoms of the rot.

The Stockbridge Indians are about purchasing two townships of land in Minnesots, on which to locate. For 25 years these Indians have resided at Green Bay. They number about 350, and are the descendants of an ancient tribe of that name often mentioned in the history of the early settlement of Massachusetts.